

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us,
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us.

The Confiscation Bill Passed.

The confiscation bill, as agreed upon by the conference committee, has passed the senate by a vote of 28 to 13. But two pro-slavery Republicans voted against it—Browning and Cowan. It is a much better bill than was expected a month ago. Much of its efficiency depends upon the president and the officers whom he appoints.

The President and Emancipation.

The conference of the President with the border state slave holders is encouraging. The President, it appears, keeps this subject in his mind, while the border state gentlemen received his proposition in better spirit than usual. Events are marching on, and it may be that necessity will not even wait for the slow action of border states. It would seem to many that the hour has already arrived when action on this subject must be taken, or we shall be too late.

Generalia Raid into Tennessee and Kentucky.

The news from Nashville and Frankfort is of an alarming character. It is evident that the enemy has organized large forces of rangers and guerrillas in Tennessee and Kentucky, and that they do not intend to allow us the undisturbed possession of those states.

From letters from Corinth we learn that Gen. Halleck has made the Memphis and Charleston railroad, from Memphis to Chattanooga some three hundred miles in extent, his line of operations. Along the road he has scattered his army, which was lately at Corinth, Gen. Grant being stationed at one end of the line and Gen. Buell at the other; the latter having with him about one third of the army. The occupation of the whole of this line was to have been completed on the 4th of July, and it is probable that it was done. This being the case, the rebel forces which are threatening Nashville and Frankfort are probably irregular guerrillas who unite in large parties in such a raid as this, destroying what they can and setting our troops in motion to capture them, when they divide and disappear among their friends, until another opportunity occurs to burn a town or destroy a railroad. We do not suppose they belong to any portion of Beauregard's army, as it was south of the railroad line, below Corinth, when last heard from, and could not have broken through Halleck's line and penetrated to Murfreesboro, without attracting attention.

The marauders may succeed in causing the destruction of Nashville, and spread terror and dismay throughout the country, but we do not suppose they can permanently hold the country. They may also prevent reinforcements from being sent to McClellan, which, doubtless, is one of the objects sought.

This intrusion of rebel marauders also teaches us that a country in rebellion half conquered might as well not be subdued at all. The work should, in all cases, be thoroughly done, so that it need not be repeated.

NEW MEN-OF-WAR COMPLETED.—The following new steam men-of-war have been completed within the last two months, and are reported ready for sea:

The side-wheel steamer Mahatma, at Portsmouth, N. H., ordered to James river; gunboat Tigra, now on her trial trip from Boston; gunboat Adirondack, ready for sea at Brooklyn, N. Y.; gunboat Cincinnati, finished at Bordentown, New Jersey, and now being armed at Philadelphia; side-wheel steamer Genesee; steamer Sonoma, at Portsmouth, N. H.; gunboat Junata, ready for sea at Philadelphia; gunboat Paul Jones, sailed with sealed orders from Washington Navy Yard. One of these vessels is undergoing trifling repairs. The keel of another new gunboat, the Shenandoah, was laid at Philadelphia a few days since.

How it Looks to Union Men at the South.—The so-called Democratic Ohio State Convention met at Columbus the other day, and passed nine resolutions, one of which read as follows:

Resolved, That we are, and we ever have been, the devoted friends of the constitution and the Union, and we have no sympathy with the enemies of either.

The other eight were taken up in denouncing the administration and the abolitionists. That is fine business truly for loyal men to engage in at a time like the present. If the politician office-hunters who composed that convention don't go where Ward's ducks went, at the next election, we are a poor prophet.—Nashville (Tenn.) Union.

Gen. McClellan has so far acknowledged the necessity of employing negroes to work on the trenches as to send to North Carolina for Burdette's corps of contrabands, 500 in number. He could get them nearer, but does not. Why?

J. W. Staples, of Madison, a member of Berdan's regiment of sharpshooters, was killed in the recent battle before Richmond. It is also stated that Capt. Drew, of the company of sharpshooters from this state, and Sergeant Joel Parker, Private Lansing and Bagler Thompson are dead, and that several other members are missing.

The Battles on the Peninsula.

Report by an Eye-Witness.

Correspondence of the New York Post.

(Continued.)

From that time down to Tuesday night the retreat was characterized by a continuous succession of severe engagements, and the complete repulse of the enemy at every point; neither officers nor men taking food nor rest, but entirely attending to the duty of bringing back the army and equipments to a place of safety and a new and more advantageous base of operations.

Gen. McClellan and his whole staff of generals of corps (Porter, Franklin, Heintzelman, Keyes, Sumner and others) were continuously in the saddle, taking neither rest nor sleep, and guarding with faithful care each exposed or doubtful point.

The rebel army in front of Richmond commenced advancing in force on Saturday morning, and by noon pressed too heavily upon the rear of Gen. Smith's division, and a sharp artillery engagement ensued, lasting with terrible severity until a late hour in the evening. On Saturday night the rear of the army had fallen back to White Oak Swamp, in the most perfect order.

Two guns of Art's German battery were lost during the afternoon, and four guns of Randall's battery, but the pieces were disabled by blows from a single cannon, so as to be of no service to the enemy.

On Sunday the retreat was continued through White Oak Swamp, the enemy appearing with cavalry and light infantry, as if reconnoitering our movements, and light skirmishes occurred during the day. Gen. Peck's ammunition train, formerly Casey's, became entangled in a crossroad in the swamp, and was blown up.

The train of Gen. Porter's corps was compelled to cut a new road, and, passing along as rapidly as possible, at one time found itself between the two lines of battle, but, through the coolness and intrepidity of Captain Norton, corps quartermaster, the teamsters were all kept from panic, and safely brought through the dismal retreat; although Capt. Norton had furnished the wagons with matches to set them on fire, and pistols to shoot the horses should it become necessary to abandon the train.

It was late in the night before the army had crossed White Oak Bridge, and it was already on the road for Monday's march. The bridges were destroyed, and more than usual caution was exercised to keep perfect watch of the enemy and guard against surprise, as the stillness of Sunday had led to suspicions.

MANEUVERS OF THE ENEMY.

It was early discovered what the plans of the rebels were, and what their movements had been. They had employed all the previous day in getting a force as far around our right flank as possible, and another to our left, intending to cut off our rear guard if possible. The attacks commenced simultaneously on the two wings, and after a short pause an overwhelming and determined force pressed up to the rear. Gen. Heintzelman's corps, on the Charles City road, received the enemy finely, and maintained their position without flinching, doing most destructive execution, repulsing the enemy and driving him back repeatedly.

Not so with McCall. His division was far outnumbered by the enemy, and while finding that everything depended upon maintaining his position and beating back the enemy, to give ample time to the trains to get out of the way, and also maintain the even balance of affairs, he fought to desperation. Finding the great responsibility resting upon his success, and choosing death rather than defeat, he rode to the extreme front, and in person gave orders and encouraged his men to more earnest efforts. Gen. McCall was severely wounded, and during the momentary repulse the army was forced back and the wounded man taken prisoner. Seymour immediately succeeded to the command, and continued the fight until assistance enabled him to force back the enemy.

The division on Wednesday reported ready for duty only four hundred and seventy-two men!

In front, Gen. Smith sustained one of the severest artillery engagements of the campaign. At times the infantry were engaged, and once the enemy seemed to have the better of the day. All the horses of Mott's battery were killed, and the guns left on the field for a short time in face of the enemy's charge, but the rebels were driven back and the ground recovered. Hancock's brigade and Brooks' Vermont brigade behaved nobly. Gen. Brooks was wounded in the knee.

The fight continued all the forenoon, the wounded having been mostly saved and taken to Haxall's Landing, a point a few miles below, on a bend of the James river, when night closed the engagement.

THE BATTLE OF MALVERN HILL.

The engagement at Turkey Creek was one of the severest the army has sustained, and the loss was heavy; but the James river was reached, and the army felt a ray of hope as the heavy booming of the Galena's guns echoed around them. During the night the army fell back across a peninsula to another bend of the river further down, and known as Malvern Hill, a slightly eminence well calculated for a desperate resistance and permanent position, but exposing the supplies below. Wagon trains, in the meantime, proceeded toward Harrison's Bar, some miles still further below, where the headquarters were to be stationed and supplies were ready to land.

But all the trains had not got away. The immense train of siege guns was still waiting a clear road, and on Tuesday Gen. McClellan gave the command of the position to Gen. F. J. Porter, than whom a cooler, braver officer and more perfect gentleman does not live.

During the night and early in the morning the omniscience and its slopes had been planted with artillery rising tier above tier with the heaviest guns, until nearly 200 pieces were ready for the reception of any desperate enough to approach. Gen. Porter, himself an old artillery officer and instructor, took personal supervision of a battery of beautiful 32-pound rifled guns, the excellence of which does credit to our recent improvements in artillery warfare.

The forces under Gen. Porter were his own corps, Gen. Morrell's and Sykes' divisions. Col. Hunt's reserve artillery of 66 pieces, including the heavy Connecticut artillery which did such fearful execution at Yorktown. Gen. Couch's division, Gen. Meagher's Irish brigade, and Gen. Sigel's brigade was kindly volunteered during the day by Gen. Heintzelman to his brave command in arms at just the right time, and when his experienced eye thought them of service. They were quite acceptable.—Such little exchanges on a battlefield are appreciated when lent and toil have exhausted a brave band. One who looked on as Gen. Porter advanced to receive the proffered aid, stated to me that neither the general nor himself could suppress a trickling tear at the unexpected thoughtfulness and kindness of a general whose corps he had served all along in front of Yorktown and until recently.

The force of Gen. Porter was attacked with Gen. Couch on the Quaker City road, at the extreme right, with Gen. Morrell on the left, and Gen. Sykes' division of regulars in the center.

Here again was the army which had engaged the enemy at Mechanicsville and

Chickahominy face to face with nearly treble their number, as before. The enemy yanked in no haste to make the attack; in fact he thought it necessary to bring up all his available force before doing so. At ten o'clock the enemy's line was found to extend in a half square, his right wing extending nearly to James river, and his left directly in front and facing the river in a parallel line, when he opened fire from an eighteen inch gun battery placed near our lines under cover of the woods.

It was immediately responded to, and at the same time the gunboats on the river swept out the line on the right, compelling the rebels to abandon their dead on the field. The action became general as soon as the position of the rebels and their approaches were fully discerned. As the battle progressed, and the enemy advanced, the roar of the siege guns and heavy artillery was terrific beyond any language of description. Nearly 50 shell a minute were exploded above and amid the solid columns of the approaching enemy, and so continued during the day, with no apparent cessation, and up to nine o'clock in the evening.

The determined manner in which the enemy pressed up showed that they had determined to make this a decisive battle, either to capture the Union army or drive it into the river. The rebels could depend less upon their artillery from lack of numbers and our better position, and, therefore, pressed column after column up in feverish haste, to see them break before the terrible iron hail of our shell, and either fly precipitately or march rapidly out of danger.

All this time and up to near one o'clock, our infantry were resting upon their arms and waiting the moment when the hardihood of continually advancing columns should render it necessary to meet them with the bayonet. It had been determined that very little musket ammunition, comparatively, should be expended, but that the enemy should rather be kept back at the point of the bayonet, under range of the artillery.

Col. Hunt, in command of the artillery, had his horse shot early in the day and mounted another, and personally directed the operations until late in the evening, when he was shot under him. At one o'clock the rebels came up in solid phalanx and pressed forward toward the guns, supported by column after column as far as the eye could reach, and presenting one of the most fearful as well as interesting sights imaginable.

For some miles around, with the exception of a point on the left, the country is almost entirely cleared of forest, and one of the largest and most beautiful estates extends, over which the eye sweeps at pleasure.

The fearful havoc of the rapidly bursting shells from guns ranged so as to sweep any position far and near, and in any direction, was fearful to behold. The burning sun, which had poured down its terrible heat during the previous few days and up to noon, had become overclouded and the day was comparatively cool. Still the dust and smoke partially concealed the dreadful carnage.

The enemy's guns were by no means without their effect on our side, and the dead and wounded were literally covering the field, while as the enemy advanced nearer and nearer, the old dwelling turned into a hospital was immediately under fire; still the surgeons and nurses never flinched, and with their stretchers and ambulances came in with their loads of wounded. As the enemy approached, Gen. Mead's division met them, received their distant fire, and, advancing, poured in volley after volley, while the several pieces of artillery directed to this point, threw canister and grape, and as it were, moved them down by battalions. The enemy could not bear it, and our troops fought against a second relief of fresh troops in several instances, and then charging, drove them from the field. Another column came up in front of Gen. Sykes, when the regulars met them in a most admirable and determined manner. Perfectly disciplined, they obeyed each order with promptness and precision, and with as much coolness as if merely at dress parade with white gloves and shining buttons.

THE FIERCENESS OF THE CONFLICT.

Col. Warren, commanding a division, made a most desperate charge, and was warmly complimented by Gen. Porter for his bravery and the efficiency of his men. At the right a most desperate effort was made to divide the army and penetrate to the hill over a rising sweep of ground, extending down in a less sloping manner and offering a better progress to the troops advancing up the hill. But they sadly mistook this point of attack. Gen. Meagher, wounded though he was, was there with his brigade, and the boys only wanted to be let loose to send each approaching column skedaddling down the hill as fast as they could be filed into place and ordered to advance.

As the battle grew warm, Gen. Griffin, until recently in command of Griffin's battery—and the battle of Chickahominy was his first command—who had, during the idleness of the infantry, again taken his accustomed place, directing one wing of the artillery, but seeing that the services of his brigade were needed, returned to his command, and at his first advance was met by ten regiments of rebels.

On the right the rebels were later in their approach, but when they advanced, it was with a desperate attempt to turn the flank. Gen. Couch's division had seen less service, perhaps, than any other, and was fully prepared to receive them, and the men were impatient to get into action.

They were gallantly led by Generals Howe, Abercrombie and Palmer, and held their own without a moment's flinching, until, when the day seemed to waver, they gave a new impetus to the fight, which seemed to extend along the whole line, in a contest which lasted over an hour, when he drove the enemy from the field, his men alighting over the piles of dead as they advanced in the charge. His horse was shot under him during the engagements. It was now approaching to night, and the fortunes of the day had only wavered momentarily at times toward the rebels, and the fight was growing desperate. The troops were getting used to the smoke, dust and din of battle, and the roar of cannon and bursting of shells, made a terrific din, and seemed to have less effect on the rebels.

They pressed up with fearful determination column after column of fresh troops, and the courage of the whole army was at its best.

Even the general commanding showed signs of apprehension for the results and safety of the siege train, so dreaded at Yorktown, and the other artillery and ammunition. But it was no time for faltering. Troops who had fought with courage, gallantly repulsing the enemy at every step for five days, must see desperation now.

The line of the enemy's attack was concentrating, and Gen. Porter rode in front of the army, ordering the two wings of Morrell and Sykes, and Couch, to concentrate; and withdrawing Meagher, placed him in a position on the left, to flank the approaching columns, with orders to charge at advantageous opportunities, and giving the same orders to Butterfield's brigade of Mead's division, and Col. Warren of General Sykes', and to Gen. Abercrombie in Gen. Couch's.

At this moment General Sigel's brigade came up, proffered by Gen. Heintzelman, and was received by Gen. Porter and conducted to a point a little neglected.

The engagement now became a scene of madness—a force of thirty thousand contending against fully three times their own number, plunging in with rapid charges and defeating successively the columns of the New York 44th, under Colonel Rice, the "Green Pines." Our troops were in no condition to follow the enemy beyond the range of the artillery, and they contented themselves with leaving them at a range where the effect of the artillery was most terrible. The roar of musketry died away, and the engagement became an artillery contest, neither side attempting to advance.

The Union and rebel soldiers mingled promiscuously in the search and separation of those of either side, hardly noticing that a few minutes before they had been opposed to each other in deadly combat. All the weapons, guns, and the immense siege-train, were safely removed to Harrison's Bar by Wednesday noon, and the army was set at work to recruit and reorganize.

At an early hour on Tuesday morning, Gen. McClellan went to Harrison's Bar to make arrangements for landing the supplies, and at noon dined with Colonel Ingalls on board the Canonicus.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINK.

Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Saturday Night's Report.

Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, arrived this morning from Corinth, and leaves this evening for the east.

Information has been received from White river that Gen. Hindman has ordered all the inhabitants near Canby Ridge to burn their crops, and shoot their cattle. Gen. Curtis had divided his forces, a portion being between Cass and White rivers, and the others east of Cass river, seventy-five miles from Memphis.

New York, July 12.

The steamer City of Baltimore took two millions of dollars in specie.

An extract from Newport News, published in the Post, announced the landing of Burnside's troops. It was rumored that the rebel Gen. Magruder was moving down the peninsula.

Advices, per the McClellan, from New Orleans, state that the rebels have completely obstructed Mobile bay; also dug a ditch entirely round the city, its inner banks defended by breastworks and batteries.

About twenty prominent citizens of Baton Rouge have been arrested, including the brother of Benjamin, the rebel secretary of war, the mayor and Rev. Mr. Graven. Five of them were sent to New Orleans. Benjamin and the mayor took the oath of allegiance rather than go to Fort Jackson.

New York, July 12.

The Philadelphia Press of to-day, says a rumor, apparently well authenticated, was aloft last evening to the effect that an engagement had taken place yesterday before Richmond, in which the Union forces were victorious, and the enemy driven back several miles. A dispatch upon the subject, understood to have been received, stated that our troops after the conflict rested upon their arms, eager to renew the engagement. Gen. McClellan and staff were well. No further particulars received.

SPECIAL TO N. Y. COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

The treaty with Mexico, sent home by Mr. Corwin, providing for a loan of eleven million of dollars to the republic of Mexico, was laid on the table in executive session this forenoon, and before the transaction of any other business.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.

A private dispatch relative to the fight of the 9th Pennsylvania cavalry says: Louisville, July 11.

Maj. Brown was not in the fight. Maj. Gordon was captured. Nine rebels killed and three or four of our men.

WASHINGTON, July 12.

The President, this morning, sent for the slave state members of congress and had an important interview with them. He urged upon them his plan of gradual emancipation, and hinted strongly that if this be not adopted general emancipation would come under less pleasant circumstances.

New York, July 12.

The strike among the grain shovellers has extended to the stevedores. This has about finished the business of shipping breadstuffs. Grain brokers have consequently recommended their customers to make no more purchases until the strike is ended. Many receivers have ordered their flour and grain stored along the line, till the difficulty is settled.

Advices from New Orleans, state that Gov. Moore of Louisiana has issued a proclamation, forbidding continued resistance, forbidding trade with the rebels, and that the credit of the confederate notes should be maintained, urging the destruction of steamboats, rather than that they fall into the hands of the federals.

He enlarged Mumford, who was executed by Gen. Butler, as a martyr, and stated that southern independence is certain. He had removed the state capitol to Opelousas. Our pickets extend to Marala, on the Atchafalaya river. The health of the troops is fair, there being about 115 patients at St. James Hotel, which is now used as a hospital, all sick with chronic diarrhea. A few cases of yellow fever had broken out.

Last Night's Report.

LOUISVILLE, July 12.

At Newhope, Nelson county, at 11 o'clock last night, a party of the 35th Ohio, under Lieut. Col. Moore, encountered 450 rebel cavalry, under Col. Allen, had a hard fight south of the railroad. After 20 minutes brisk fire of musketry the enemy were routed and fled. No federal casualties. Blood along the road was found by our skirmishers sent out, but no enemy. Later accounts received say that these guerrillas, or their comrades, burned the town of Lebanon, and robbed the Commercial Bank, located there.

The telegraphic communication is perfect to Nashville, but not over the Lebanon branch line, which will probably prevent further particulars to-night.

The federal reinforcements are moving in the direction of Lebanon, but could not have arrived until after the destruction of Lebanon, but they are in hot pursuit of these guerrillas.

Louisville, July 12.

The Nashville train due at six last evening, did not arrive till near midnight. Passengers report that Morgan's cavalry had been within seven miles of Cairo City, and left that point 1,500 strong, for Lexington.

announcing their intention to visit Louisville.

Corinth, July 12.

The rebels have been making mysterious cavalry demonstrations in front ever since their repulse at Booneville by Col. Sheridan. The latter has fallen back near Ramsey. These movements are thought by some to be an advance guard of a force to attack. Others think it is to cover the flank of Bragg's command, reinforcing Chattanooga.

The weather is very warm and water very scarce. The health of the troops is improving, and those furloughed are returning at the rate of one hundred per day.

Warrentown, July 13.

The policy of concentrating the scattered army of Virginia under Gen. Pope, has already developed good results. For many miles the territory has been cleared of rebel partisans.

Gen. Hatch's command entered Culpeper yesterday, attacked and repulsed 100 rebel cavalry, killed and wounded fifty-four and took fifteen prisoners, among the latter a lieutenant who a few hours before had been seen in our lines, and a German who had three times broken his parole. We had three slightly wounded.

Cairo, July 12.

Commodore Farragut, by order of Gen. Butler, confiscated 3000 slaves, who are employed on the Vicksburg canal.

We have no explanation of the cannonading at New Madrid.

Six Fort Donelson prisoners, who escaped from Camp Butler, were arrested at Paducah and sent here yesterday. They will be returned to Springfield.

Washington, July 13.

Confiscation is a last through both houses in a tolerably stringent shape, with the section inserted amounting to a provision that the president selecting and arming negroes may preclude the necessity of passing a new bill. There is no bill in the senate for this purpose.

The confederation especially called attention, that it allows the seizure of property, whether the owner can be found and tried or not.

Messrs. Fessenden and Clarke had proposed constitutional scruples on this point, but they yielded.

The border state members had an interview with the president on Saturday. The president intimated them on going home to prepare for emancipation, as circumstances might soon arise that would make it necessary. The members objected to this, but otherwise professed to have a very pleasant interview.

It is understood that the tax collectors will mostly be appointed this week. The president appoints, but the recommendations pass through the hands of the secretary of the treasury.

J. F. Meline, of Cincinnati, and Major Speed Butler, son of the state treasurer Butler of Illinois, have appointments on Gen. Pope's staff.

The report that Capt. Hasker, of the 8th Illinois cavalry, was killed in the battle before Richmond, may be untrue. He is wounded and left on the field. He may be a prisoner.

Gen. Lee has sent a flag of truce to Gen. McClellan, proposing an exchange of prisoners at Whitehouse.

Washington, July 13.

A special to the New York Times of Washington, 12th, says the border state representatives are holding a caucus tonight to consider and frame a reply to the President. There are three points apparently agreed on: 1st, that border states have come up to the full demands the government has made upon them, and have raised fully 60,000 men, and will raise their quota under the new call.

As regards the President's emancipation offer, they say it is not practicable nor specific. It proposes a change which can only be enforced through state conventions.

Kentucky's present constitution requires four years to call a convention and have it meet. After getting a state's consent there would be no act of congress to consummate and the question would still be an open one whether government could appropriate the millions needed to carry out the scheme. Specific legislation should precede state preparations. To obviate delays of organizing state action the border representatives think the offer should be made at once and directly to individual citizens of slave states, and then the question will at once share its willingness to appropriate the money, and the people of the states show their readiness to aid the Union exert at sacrifice of radical change in their social organization.

In conclusion we assure the president that our constituents reverse the constitution and Union as dearly as ever, that they admire his heroic efforts to preserve both, and on that platform they will not be surpassed by any portion of the Union in furnishing men and money for the work.

There is no doubt that congress before the close of the session will provide for the scarcity of specie by authorizing the issue of two and a half dollar notes, and otherwise meeting the necessity of the times, which legislation may delay the adjournment beyond Wednesday.

MEMPHIS, July 12.

There is nothing of striking importance from Vicksburg. The shelling of the place continues. A number of rebel guns have been dismounted by our bursting shells.—The confederates have a number of siege guns on carriages which move about as our mortars extend range of their position.—Com. Farragut has placed a battery of field pieces on the point opposite the town, ranging the men at work on the enemy's guns. The work on the canal is progressing.

Rebels pick pockets and other vagabonds in custody here by civil authority, were yesterday banished to Arkansas by the military authorities, to be punished as spies when they return. The most terrible punishment of the worst of crimes is banishment to the Arkansas swamps.

The board of aldermen succeeded in partially organizing last night.

We have no late southern papers. The Grenada Appeal has not appeared here lately.

Nashville, July 13.

Texas guerrillas under Col. Forest, attacked the 11th Michigan and 3d Minnesota at Murfreesboro, early this morning. After desperate fighting, at 3 p. m., the Michigan troops had surrounded. The Minnesota troops were strongly entrenched, and cut up the enemy terribly with Hewitt's Kentucky battery, repulsing them with great slaughter in three charges. Flags of truce were sent in by Forest demanding a surrender. Col. Lester replied, he would hold his position a week. The railroad track was torn up but had been repaired. An attack on Nashville is not impossible.—Col. Lester is reported falling back on this city. Cannonading is heard repeatedly here. Col. Brown has arrived with several companies.

LATER.—A special dispatch to the associated press says that Murfreesboro has been taken by the rebels, mostly of Texas rangers under Forest, but shelled by our battery. It is reported here that the 11th Michigan was captured and the 3d Minnesota with a battery were holding out at last accounts. Brig. Gens. Dufiled and Crittenden of Indiana were prisoners.—Great excitement in Nashville. An attack is expected. We will give the best fight possible, and if compelled to yield will sell the city. A battery is in position for that emergency.

Louisville, July 13.

Twenty-eight hundred guerrillas, in two

equads, are at Harrisonville and Danville, destroying property.

LATER.—Morgan's guerrillas are at Rough and Ready, six miles south of Frankfort. The same guerrillas are being removed from the capital.

A dispatch from Fort Monroe 11th, says that the rebels have forsaken the front of our army entirely. The opinion is that they will soon appear in some other quarter.

Washington dispatches say it is understood that an order is about to be issued reducing the term of enlistment to one year for the 300,000 call.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

New York, July 14.

The following names are among the list of officers prisoners at Richmond: Major General McCall, Brig. Gens. J. F. Reynolds, Rankins, Sumter and Mead.

Fort Monroe, July 12.

The mail boat brought down last evening twenty-four rebel prisoners who have been recently captured by our reconnoitering cavalry.

We learn by officer of the Michigan 6th, who is one of the 107 federal prisoners who came from Baltimore hospital yesterday, that the treatment they received from the rebel officers having charge of them, while they were held captives, was universal kind and humane—so different from what they had anticipated that it was actually surprising to themselves.

A sutler who was at the White House at the time of evacuation thought it unsafe to take away his money and buried it. He went up on the flag of truce boat John Tucker, and he knew his case to some rebel officers, who went with him and helped him to obtain his money, some \$600, which he hid.

WASHINGTON, July 12.

Some weeks ago the house passed a resolution calling on the President for copies of correspondence showing the condition of our foreign relations. The reply through the state department is that the business there is so pressing, and the documents so voluminous, that they cannot be prepared before the close of the session; but if the public exigencies demand it they will be published during the ensuing recess of congress. Applications for the offices of collectors of taxes in the various collection districts are already counted by thousands, and the number is rapidly increasing.—They are addressed to the secretary of the treasury, and require the daily labor of many clerks to assort and endorse them.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

Washington, July 14.

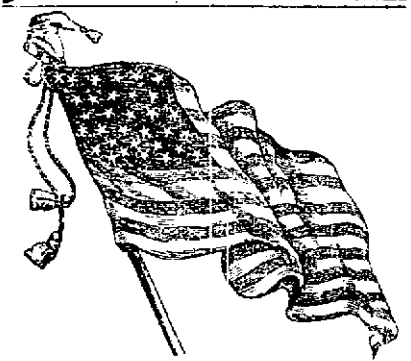
C. W. Rand has been appointed marshal for a portion of California, vice Robe, removed.

Secretary Chase declines to investigate the charges against Collector Rankin until he gets an impartial report from his special agent sent to California.

A list of sick and wounded at Chesapeake hospital July 12th, contains the name of L. F. Miller, of Wisconsin.

Boston, July 11.

The prize



Forever float that standard free!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us,
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us

The Confiscation Bill Passed.

The confiscation bill, as agreed upon by the conference committee, has passed the senate by a vote of 28 to 13. But two pro-slavery Republicans voted against it—Browning and Cowan. It is a much better bill than was expected a month ago. Much of its efficiency depends upon the president and the officers whom he appoints.

The President and Emancipation.

The conference of the President with the border state slave holders is encouraging. The President, it appears, keeps this subject in his mind, while the border state gentlemen received his proposition in better spirit than usual. Events are marching on, and it may be that necessity will not even wait for the slow action of border states. It would seem to many that the hour has already arrived when action on this subject must be taken, or we shall be too late.

Guerrilla Raid into Tennessee and Kentucky.

The news from Nashville and Frankfort is of an alarming character. It is evident that the enemy has organized large forces of rangers and guerrillas in Tennessee and Kentucky, and that they do not intend to allow us the undisturbed possession of those states.

From letters from Corinth we learn that Gen. Halleck has made the Memphis and Charleston railroad, from Memphis to Chattanooga some three hundred miles in extent, his line of operations. Along the road he has scattered his army which was lately at Corinth, Gen. Grant being stationed at one end of the line and Gen. Buell at the other; the latter having with him about one third of the army. The occupation of the whole of this line was to have been completed on the 4th of July, and it is probable that it was done. This being the case, the rebel forces which are threatening Nashville and Frankfort are probably irregular guerrillas who unite in large parties in such a raid as this, destroying what they can and setting our troops in motion to capture them, when they divide and disappear among their friends, until another opportunity occurs to burn a town or destroy a railroad. We do not suppose they belong to any portion of Beauregard's army, as it was south of the railroad line, below Corinth, when last heard from, and could not have broken through Halleck's line and penetrated to Murfreesboro, without attracting attention.

The marauders may succeed in causing the destruction of Nashville, and spread terror and dismay throughout the country, but we do not suppose they can permanently hold the country. They may also prevent reinforcements from being sent to McClellan, which, doubtless, is one of the objects sought.

This intrusion of rebel marauders also teaches us that a country in rebellion half conquered might as well not be subdued at all. The work should, in all cases, be thoroughly done, so that it need not be repeated.

NEW MEN-OF-WAR COMPLETED.

The following new steam men-of-war have been completed within the last two months, and are reported ready for sea: The side-wheel steamer Mahatma, at Portsmouth, N. H., ordered to James river; gunboat Tigra, now on her trial trip from Boston; gunboat Adirondack, ready for sea at Brooklyn, N. Y.; gunboat Cimeterre, finished at Bordentown, New Jersey, and now being armed at Philadelphia; side-wheel steamer Genesee; steamer Sonora, at Portsmouth, N. H.; gunboat Juniata, ready for sea at Philadelphia; gunboat Paul Jones, sailed with sealed orders from Washington Navy Yard. One of these vessels is undergoing repairs. The Shenandoah, was laid at Philadelphia a few days since.

How IT LOOKS TO UNION MEN AT THE SOUTH.—The so-called Democratic Ohio State Convention met at Columbus the other day, and passed nine resolutions, one of which read as follows:

1st. Resolved, That we are, and we ever have been, the devoted friends of the constitution and the Union, and we have no sympathy with the enemies of either.

The other eight resolutions taken up in denouncing the administration and the abolitionists. That is fine business truly for loyal men to engage in at a time like the present. If the politician office-hunters who composed that convention don't go where Ward's ducks went, at the next election, we are a poor prophet.—Nashville (Tenn.) Union.

Gen. McClellan has so far acknowledged the necessity of employing negroes to work on the trenches as to send to North Carolina for Burnside's corps of contrabands, 500 in number. He could get them nearer, but does not. Why?

J. W. Staples, of Madison, a member of Berdan's regiment of sharpshooters, was killed in the recent battle before Richmond. It is also stated that Capt. Drew, of the company of sharpshooters from this state, and Sergeant Joel Parker, Private Leaning and Bagler Thompson are dead, and that several other members are missing.

The Battles on the Peninsula.

Report by an Eye-Witness.

Correspondence of the New York Post.

From that time down to Tuesday night the retreat was characterized by a continuous succession of severe engagements, and the complete repulse of the enemy at every point; neither officers nor men taking food nor rest, but entirely attending to the duty of bringing back the army and equipments to a place of safety and a new and more advantageous base of operations.

Gen. McClellan and his whole staff of generals of corps (Porter, Franklin, Heintzelman, Keyes, Sumner and others) were continually in the saddle, taking neither rest nor sleep, and guarding with faithful care each exposed or doubtful point.

The rebel army in front of Richmond commenced advancing in force on Saturday morning, and by noon pressed too heavily upon the rear of Gen. Smith's division, and a sharp artillery engagement ensued, lasting with terrible severity until a late hour in the evening. On Saturday night the rear of the army had fallen back to White Oak Swamp, in the most perfect order.

Two guns of Art's German battery were lost during the afternoon, and four guns of Randall's battery, but the pieces were disabled by a single shot, and the batteries, so as to be of no service to the enemy.

On Sunday the retreat was continued through White Oak Swamp, the enemy appearing with cavalry and light infantry, as if reconnoitering our movements, and light skirmishes occurred during the day. Gen. Peck's ammunition train, formerly Casey's, became entangled in a crossroad in the swamp, and was blown up.

The train of Gen. Porter's corps was compelled to cut a new road, and, passing along as rapidly as possible, at one time found itself between the two lines of battle, but through the coolness and integrity of Captain Norton, corps quartermaster, the teamsters were all kept from panic, and safely brought through the dismal retreat; although Capt. Norton had furnished the wagons with matches to set them on fire, and pistols to shoot the horses should it become necessary to abandon the train.

It was late in the night before the army had crossed White Oak Bridge, and it was already on the road for Monday's march. The bridges were destroyed, and more than usual caution was exercised to keep perfect watch of the enemy and guard against surprise, as the stillness of Sunday had led to suspicions.

MANEUVERS OF THE ENEMY.

It was early discovered what the plans of the rebels were, and what their movements had been. They had employed all the previous day in getting a force as far around our right flank as possible, and another to our left, intending to cut off our rear guard if possible. The attacks commenced simultaneously on the two wings, and after a sharp and well sustained fight, the determined force pressed up to the rear. Gen. Heintzelman's corps, on the Charles City road, received the enemy finely, and maintained their position without flinching, doing most destructive execution, repulsing the enemy and driving him back repeatedly.

Not so with McClellan. His division was far outnumbered by the enemy, and while finding that everything depended upon maintaining his position and beating back the enemy, to give ample time to the trains to get out of the way, and also maintain the even balance of fire, he fought to desperation. Finding the great responsibility resting upon his success, and choosing death rather than defeat, he rode to the extreme front, and in person gave orders and encouraged his men to more earnest efforts. Gen. McClellan was severely wounded, and during the momentary repulse, the army was forced back and the wounded man taken prisoner.

General Seymour immediately succeeded to the command, and continued the fight until assistance enabled him to force back the enemy.

The division on Wednesday reported ready for duty only four hundred and seventy-two men.

In front, Gen. Smith sustained one of the severest artillery engagements of the campaign. At times the infantry were engaged, and once the enemy seemed to have the better of the day. All the horses of Mott's battery were killed, and the guns left on the field for a short time in face of the enemy's charge, but the rebels were driven back and the ground recovered. Hancock's brigade and Brooks' Vermont brigade behaved nobly. Gen. Brooks was wounded in the knee.

The fight continued all the forenoon, the wounded having been mostly saved and taken to Haxall's Landing, a point a few miles below, on a bend of the James river, when night closed the engagement.

THE BATTLE OF MALVERN HILL.

The engagement at Turkey Creek was one of the severest the army has sustained, and the loss was heavy. But the James river was reached and the army felt a ray of hope as the heavy booming of the Galena's guns echoed around them. During the night the army fell back across a peninsula to another bend of the river further down, and known as Malvern Hill, a slightly eminence well calculated for a desperate resistance and permanent position, but exposing the supplies below. Wagon trains, in the meantime, proceeded toward Harrison's Bar, some miles still further below, where the headquarters were to be stationed and supplies were ready to land.

But all the trains had not got away. The immediate siege guns were being sent by a clear road, and on Tuesday Gen. McClellan gave the command of the position to Gen. F. J. Porter, from whom a cooler, braver officer and more perfect gentleman does not live.

During the night and early in the morning the eminence and its slopes had been planted with artillery rising tier above tier with the heaviest guns, until nearly 200 pieces were ready for the reception of any desperate enough to approach. Gen. Porter, himself an old artillery officer and instructor, took personal supervision of a battery of about 32-pound rifled guns, the excellence of which does credit to recent improvements in artillery warfare.

The forces under Gen. Porter were his own corps, Gen. Morell's and Sykes' divisions, Col. Hunt's reserve artillery of 96 pieces, including the heavy Connecticut artillery which did such fearful execution at Yorktown. Gen. Couch's division, Gen. Meagher's Irish brigade, and Gen. Sigbee's brigade was kindly volunteered during the day by Gen. Heintzelman to his brave companion in arms at just the right time, and when his experienced eye thought them of service. They were quite anxious to get such little exchanges on a battlefield are appreciated when heat and toil have exhausted a brave band. One who looked on as Gen. Porter advanced to receive the proffered aid, stated to me that neither the general nor himself could suppress a trickling tear at the unexpected thoughtfulness and kindness of a general whose corps he had served all along in front of Yorktown and until recently.

The force of Gen. Porter was stationed with Gen. Couch on the Quaker City road, at the extreme right, with Gen. Morell on the left, and Gen. Sykes' division of regulars in the center.

Chickabomby face to face with nearly treble their number, as before. The enemy seemed in no haste to make the attack; in fact he thought it necessary to bring up all his available force before doing so. At ten o'clock the enemy's line was found to extend in a half square, his right wing extending nearly to James river, and his left directly in front and facing the river in a parallel line, when he opened fire from an eighteen inch gun battery placed near our lines under cover of the woods.

It was immediately responded to, and at the same time the gunboats on the river swept out the line on the right, compelling the rebels to abandon their dead on the field. The action became general as soon as the position of the rebels and their approaches were fully discerned. As the battle progressed, and the enemy advanced, the roar of the siege guns and heavy artillery was terrific beyond any language of description. Nearly 50 shells a minute were exploded above and amid the solid columns of smoke and fire, and the danger continued during the day, with no apparent cessation, and up to nine o'clock in the evening.

The determined manner in which the enemy pressed up showed that they had determined to make this a decisive battle, either to capture the Union army or drive it into the river. The rebels could depend less upon their artillery from lack of numbers and our better position, and, therefore, pressed column after column up in feverish haste, to see them break before the terrible hail of our shell, and either fly precipitately or march rapidly out of danger. All this time and up to near one o'clock, our infantry were resting upon their arms and waiting the moment when the hardihood of continually advancing columns should render it necessary to meet them with the bayonet. It had been determined that very little musket ammunition, comparatively, should be expended, but that the enemy should rather be kept back at the point of the bayonet, under range of the artillery.

Col. Hunt, in command of the artillery, had his horse shot early in the day and mounted another, and personally directed the operations until a second was shot unhimself. At one o'clock the rebels came up in solid phalanx and pressed forward toward the guns, supported by column after column as far as the eye could reach, and presenting one of the most fearful as well as interesting sights imaginable.

For some miles around, with the exception of a point on the left, the country is almost entirely cleared of forest, and one of the largest and most beautiful estates extends, over which the eye sweeps at pleasure.

The fearful havoc of the rapidly bursting shells from guns ranged so as to sweep any position far and near, and in any direction, was fearful to behold. The burning sun, which had poured down its terrible heat during the previous few days and up to noon, had become overclouded and the day was comparatively cool. Still the dust and smoke partially concealed the dreadful carnage.

The enemy's guns were by no means without their effect on our side, and the dead and wounded were literally covering the field, while as the enemy advanced nearer and nearer, the old dwelling turned into a hospital was immediately under fire; still the surgeons and nurses never flinched, and the stretchers and gurneys came in with their loads of wounded.

As the enemy approached, Gen. Morell's division met them, received their distant fire, and, advancing, poured in volley after volley, while the several pieces of artillery directed to this point, threw canister and grape, and as it were, moved them down by battalions. The enemy could not bear it, and our troops fought against a second relief of fresh troops in several instances, and then charging, drove them from the field. Another column came up in front of Gen. Sykes, whose the regulars met them in a most formidable and determined manner. Perfectly disciplined, they obeyed each order with promptness and precision, and with as much coolness as if merely at dress parade with white gloves and shining buttons.

THE FIREWORKS OF THE CONFLICT.

Col. Warren, commanding a division, made a most desperate charge, and was warmly complimented by Gen. Porter for his bravery and the efficiency of his men. At the right a most desperate effort was made to divide the army and penetrate to the hill over a rising sweep of ground, extending down in a less sloping manner and offering a better progress to the troops advancing up the hill. But they sadly mistook this point of attack. Gen. Meagher, wounded though he was, was there with his brigade, and the boys who were there to let loose to send each approaching column skedaddling down the hill as fast as they could be fled into place and ordered to advance.

The battle grew warm, Gen. Griffin, until recently in command of Griffin's battery—and the battle of Chickabomby was his first command—who had, during the idleness of the infantry, again taken his accustomed place, directing one wing of the artillery, but seeing that the services of his brigade were needed, returned to his command, and at his first advance was met by ten regiments of rebels.

On the right the rebels were later in their approach, but when they advanced, it was with a desperate attempt to turn the flank. Gen. Couch's division had seen less service, perhaps than any other, and was fully prepared to receive them, and the men were impatient to get into action.

They were gallantly led by General Heintzelman, who, with Col. Palmer, and holding their own without a moment's flinching, until, when the day seemed to waver, they gave a new impetus to the fight, which seemed to extend along the whole line, in a contest which lasted over an hour, when he drove the enemy from the field, his men climbing over the piles of dead as they advanced in the charge. His horse was shot under him during the engagements. It was now approaching to night, and the fortunes of the day had only wavered momentarily at times toward the rebels, and the fight was growing desperate. The troops were getting used to the smoke, dust and din of battle, and the roar of cannon and bursting of shells, more terrific than ever, seemed to have less effect upon the rebels. They pressed up with fearful determination, column after column of fresh troops, and the courage of the whole army was at its best.

Even the general commanding showed signs of apprehension for the results and safety of the siege train, so dreaded at Yorktown, and the other artillery and ammunition. But it was no time for faltering. Troops who had fought with courage, gallantly repulsing the enemy at every stage for five days, must see desperation in the face of the line, and the enemy's attack was concentrating, and Gen. Porter rode in front of the army, ordering the two wings of Morell and Sykes, and Couch, to concentrate; and withdrawing Meagher, placed him in a position on the left, to flank the approaching columns, with orders to charge at advantageous opportunities, and giving the same orders to Butler's brigade of Morell's division, and Col. Warren of General Sykes', and to Gen. Abercrombie in Gen. Couch's.

At this moment General Sigbee's brigade came up, proffered by Gen. Heintzelman, and was received by Gen. Porter and conducted to a point a little neglected.

The engagement now became a scene of madness—a force of thirty thousand contending against fully three times their own number, plunging in with rapid charges and deafening shouts, and successfully driving them from the field. A brilliant charge of the New York 44th, under Colonel Rice, "Seven Pines" Our troops were in no condition to follow the enemy beyond the range of the artillery, and they contented themselves with leaving them at a range where the effect of the artillery was most terrible. The roar of musketry died away, and the engagement became an artillery contest, neither side attempting to advance. The force formerly beaten by a mishap of a cavalry blunder at Chickabomby, had, in the battle of Malvern, successfully repulsed the rebels in every quarter. Our killed and wounded were numbered by thousands, and what the loss of the rebels was can be imagined.

An night closed in the firing gradually ceased, until not an alarm gun was heard. Detachments of each company were sent out to gather in the wounded and bury the dead, and judging from the appearance of the field, nearly the whole army was out recognizing friends and members of their companies killed and wounded, and bringing them off.

The Union and rebel soldiers mingled promiscuously in the search and separation of those of either side, hardly noticing that a few minutes before they had been opposed to each other in deadly combat. All the wagons, guns, and the immense siege-train, were safely removed to Harrison's Bar by Wednesday noon, and the army was set at work to recruit and reorganize.

At an early hour on Tuesday morning, Gen. McClellan went to Harrison's Bar to make arrangements for landing the supplies, and at noon dined with Colonel Ingalls on board the Canonicus.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Saturday Night's Report.

CAIRO, July 12. Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, arrived this morning from Corinth, and leaves this evening for the east.

Information has been received from White river that Gen. Hindman has ordered all the inhabitants near Gauls Ridge to burn their provisions and shoot their cattle. Gen. Curtis had divided his forces, a portion being between Cass and White rivers, and the others east of Cass river, seventy-five miles from Memphis.

NEW YORK, July 12. The steamer City of Baltimore took two millions of dollars in specie.

An extract, from Newport News, published in the Post, announces the landing of Burnside's troops. It was rumored that the rebel Gen. Magruder was moving down the peninsula.

Advices, per the McClellan, from New Orleans state that the rebels have completely obstructed Mobile river, and a ditch entirely round the city, its river banks defended by breastworks and batteries.

About twenty prominent citizens of Baton Rouge have been arrested, including the brother of Benjamin, the rebel secretary of war, the mayor and Rev. Mr. Craven. Five of them were sent to New Orleans. Benjamin and the mayor took the oath of allegiance rather than go to Fort Jackson.

NEW YORK, July 12. The Philadelphia press of today, says a rumor, apparently well founded, that the Union had taken place yesterday before Richmond, in which the Union forces were victorious, and the enemy driven back several miles. A dispatch upon the subject, understood to have been received, stated that our troops after the conflict rested upon their arms, eager to renew the engagement. Gen. McClellan and staff were well. No further particulars received.

WASHINGTON, July 12.

Special to N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. The treaty with Mexico, sent home by Mr. Corwin, providing for a loan of eleven millions of dollars to the government of Mexico, was laid on the table in executive session, this forenoon, and before the transaction of any other business.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.

A private dispatch relative to the fight of the 9th Pennsylvania cavalry says:

LOUISVILLE, July 11. Maj. Brown was not in the fight. Maj. Gordon was captured. The rebels killed and three or four of our men.

WASHINGTON, July 12.

The President, this morning, sent for the slave state members of congress and had an important interview with them. He urged upon them his plan of gradual emancipation, and hinted strongly that if this be not adopted general emancipation would come under less pleasant circumstances.

NEW YORK, July 12.

The strike among the grain shovellers has extended to the stevedores. This has about finished the business of shipping breadstuffs. Grain brokers have consequently recommended their constituents to make no more purchases until the strike is ended. Many carriers have ordered their flour and grain stopped along the line, till the difficulty is settled.

Advices from New Orleans, state that Gov. Moore of Louisiana has issued a proclamation urging continued resistance, forbidding trade with the federals, and that the credit of the confederate notes should be maintained, urging the destruction of steamboats, rather than that they fall into the hands of the federals.

He enlisted Mumford, who was executed by Gen. Butler, as a martyr, and stated that southern independence is certain. He had removed the state capital to Opelousas. Our pickets extend to Maricou, on the Atchafalaya river. The health of the troops is fair, there being about 145 patients at St. James Hotel, which is now used as a hospital, all sick with chronic diarrhea. A few cases of yellow fever had broken out.

Last Night's Report.

LOUISVILLE, July 12.

At Newhope, Nelson county, at 11 o'clock last night, a party of the 35th Ohio, under Lieut. Col. Moore, encountered 450 rebel cavalry, under Jack Allen, half a mile south of the railroad. After 20 minutes brisk fire of musketry the enemy were routed and fled. No federal casualties. A blood along the road was found by our skirmishers sent out, but no enemy. Later accounts received say that these guerrillas, and their comrades, burned the town of Lebanon, and robbed the Commercial Bank, located there.

The telegraphic communication is perfect to Nashville, but not over the Lebanon branch line, which will probably prevent further particulars to-night. The federal reinforcements are moving in the direction of Lebanon, but could not have arrived until after the destruction of Lebanon, but they are in hot pursuit of these guerrillas.

LOUISVILLE, July 12.

The Nashville train due at six last evening, did not arrive till near midnight. Passengers report that Morgan's cavalry had been within seven miles of Cave City, and left that night 1,500 strong, for Lexington.

ton, announcing their intention to visit Louisville.

CORINTH, July 12. The rebels have been making mysterious cavalry demonstrations in front ever since their repulse at Booneville by Col. Sheridan.

The latter has fallen back to Repton. These movements are thought by some to be an advance guard of a force to attack. Others think it is to cover the flank of Bragg's command, reinforcing Chattanooga. The weather is very warm and water very scarce. The health of the troops is improving, and those furloughed are returning at the rate of one hundred per day.

WASHINGTON, July 13.

The policy of concentrating the scattered army of Virginia under Gen. Pope, has already developed good results. For many miles the territory has been cleared of rebel partisans.

Gen. Hatch's command entered Culpeper yesterday, attacked and repulsed 100 rebels, killed and wounded fifty-four, and took fifteen prisoners, among the latter a lieutenant who a few hours before had been seen in our lines, and a German who had three times broken his parole. We had three slightly wounded.

CAIRO, July 12.

Commodore Farragut, by order of Gen. Butler, confiscated 3000 slaves, who are employed on the Vicksburg canal.

We have no explanation of the cannonading at New Madrid.

Six Fort Donelson prisoners, who escaped from Camp Butler, were arrested at Paducah and sent here yesterday. They will be returned to Springfield.

WASHINGTON, July 13.

Confiscation is a last though not a tolerable stringent escape, with the section insisted amounting to a provision that the president selecting and arming negroes may preclude the necessity of passing a new bill. There is no bill in the senate for this purpose. The confiscation bill allows proceedings especially called ad rem, that is, it allows the seizure of property, whether the owner can be found and tried or not.

Messrs. Fessenden and Clarke had proposed constitutional scruples on this point, but they yielded.

The border state members had an interview with the president on Saturday. The president entreated them on going home to prepare for emancipation, as circumstances might soon arise that would make it necessary. The members objected to this, but otherwise professed to have a very pleasant interview.

It is understood that the tax collectors will mostly be appointed this week. The president appoints, but the recommendations pass through the hands of the secretary of the treasury.

J. F. Meline, of Cincinnati, and Major Speed Butler, son of the state treasurer of Illinois, have appointments on Gen. Pope's staff.

The report that Capt. Hasker, of the 8th Illinois cavalry, was killed in the battle before Richmond, may be untrue. He was wounded and left on the field. He may be a prisoner.

Gen. Lee has sent a flag of truce to Gen. McClellan, proposing an exchange of prisoners at Whitehouse.

WASHINGTON, July 13.

A special to the New York Times from Washington, 12th, says the border state members are holding a caucus to-night to consider and frame a reply to the President. There are three points apparently agreed on: 1st, that border states have come up to the full demands the government has made upon them, and will raise their quota fully \$80,000, and will raise their quota under the new call.

As regards the President's emancipation offer, they say it is not practicable nor specific. It proposes a change which can only be enforced through state conventions.

Kentucky's present constitution requires four years to call a convention and have it meet. The members of congress think they would be no act of congress to consummate and the question would still be an open one whether government could appropriate the millions needed to carry out the scheme. Specific legislation should precede state preparations. To obviate delays of organizing state action the border representatives think the offer should be made at once and directly to individual citizens of slave states, and then the question will be at once share its willingness to appropriate the money, and the people of the states show their readiness to aid the Union even at a sacrifice.

In conclusion we assure the president that our constituents revere the constitution and Union as dearly as ever, that they admire his heroic efforts to preserve both, and on that platform they will not be surpassed by any portion of the Union in furnishing men and money for the work.

There is no doubt that congress before the close of the session will provide for the security of specie by authorizing the issue of two and a half dollar notes, and otherwise meeting the necessity of the times, which legislation may delay the adjournment beyond Wednesday.

MEMPHIS, July 12.

There is nothing of striking importance from Vicksburg. The shelling of the place continues. A number of rebel guns have been dismounted by our blasting shells. The confederates have a number of siege guns on carriages which move about as our mortars obtain range of their position.—Com. Farragut has placed a battery of field pieces on the point opposite the town, ranging the men at work on the enemy's guns.

At all times, pickets and other vagabonds in custody here by civil authority, were yesterday banished to Arkansas by the military authorities, to be punished as spies if they return. The most terrible punishment for the worst of crimes is banishment to the Arkansas swamps.

The board of aldermen succeeded in partially organizing last night.

We have no late southern papers. The Grenada Appeal has not appeared here lately.

NASHVILLE, July 13.

Between 3,000 and 4,000 Texas and Texan guerrillas under Col. Forest, attacked the 11th Michigan and 9d Minnesota in Murfreesboro, early this morning. After desperate fighting, at 3 p. m., the Michigan troops had surrendered, the Minnesota troops were strongly entrenched, and cut up the enemy terribly with Hewitt's Kentucky battery, repulsing them with great slaughter in three charges. Flags of truce were sent in by Forest demanding a surrender. Col. Lester replied, he would hold his position a week. The railroad track was torn up but has been repaired. An attack on Nashville is not impossible.—Col. Lester is reported falling back on this evening. Cannonading is heard repeatedly here. Col. Brown has arrived with several companies.

LATER.—A special dispatch to the associated press says that Murfreesboro has been taken by the rebels, mostly of Texan rangers under Forest, but shelled by our battery. It is reported here that the 11th Michigan was captured and the 3d Minnesota with a battery were holding out at last accounts. Brig. Gens. Dufted and Crittenden of Indiana were prisoners. Great excitement in Nashville. An attack is expected. We will give the best fight possible, and if compelled to yield will shell the city. A battery is in position for that emergency.

LOUISVILLE, July 13.

Twenty-eight hundred guerrillas, in two

squads, are at Harrisonville and Danville, destroying property.

LATER.—Morgan's guerrillas are at Rough and Ready, nine miles south of Frankfort. The state archives are being removed from the capitol.

A dispatch from Fort Monroe 11th, says that the rebels have forsaken the front of our army entirely. The opinion is that they will soon appear in some other quarter.

Washington dispatches state it is understood that an order is about to be issued regarding the term of enlistment to one year for the 300,000 call.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, July 14.

The following names are among the list of officers prisoners at Richmond: Major General McClellan, Brig. Gens. J. F. Reynolds, Banks, Sumner and Mead.

PORT MONROE, July 12.

The mail boat brought down last evening twenty-four rebel prisoners who had been recently captured by our reconnoitering cavalry.

We learn by officer of the Michigan 6th, who is one of the 107 federal prisoners who came from Baltimore hospital yesterday, that the treatment they received from the rebel officers having charge of them, while they were held captives, was universally kind and humane—so different from what they had anticipated that it was actually surprising to themselves.

WASHINGTON, July 12.

Some weeks ago the house passed a resolution calling on the President for copies of correspondence showing the condition of our foreign relations. The reply through the state department is that the business there is so pressing, and the documents so voluminous, that it is not possible to prepare before the close of the session, but the public exigencies demand it they will be published during the ensuing recess of congress. Applications for the offices of collectors of taxes in the various collection districts are already counted by thousands, and the number is rapidly increasing.—They are addressed to the secretary of the treasury, and require the daily labor of many clerks to assort and endorse them.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, July 14.

C. W. Rand has been appointed marshal for a portion of California, vice Robe, removed.

Secretary Chase declines to investigate the charges against Collector Rankin until he gets an impartial report from his special agent sent to California.

A sick and wounded at Chesapeake hospital July 12th, contains the name of L. F. Miller, 5th Wisconsin.

BOSTON, July 14.

The prize brig Lilia from Liverpool for Nassau, with an assorted cargo, has arrived here. She was captured on the 3d inst. off Abaco by the steamer Quaker City. She is in charge of A. Dunham.

WASHINGTON, July 14.

The rebel gunboat captured on the James river arrived here today. The project of a treaty with Mexico, providing for a loan of \$1,000,000 to that republic, was briefly discussed

PRINTING.

SAVE MONEY!

If you want to make every dollar count, get your printing done at the

DAILY GAZETTE

Job Office.

LAPPIN'S BLOCK.

U. S. STAMPS.

Main Street, Janesville.

The proprietors of this establishment have recently added a large variety of new styles of

Beautiful TYPES AND BORDERS,

FROM THE BEST FOUNDRY IN AMERICA,

To their already very extensive assortment, which makes it rank among the

Best Printing Offices in the West!

We have, constantly in running order,

TWO LARGE STEAM PRESSES

exclusively for

Cards, Circulars, Bill-Heads, &c.

The facilities of this establishment in the line of BEST

PRINTING cannot be excelled in Wisconsin, and the general run of work turned out at this office will bear comparison with anything done in this state.

All printing will be done at the

LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Particular attention will be paid to people from the country, and adjoining towns, who come into the city in the morning, and wish to take home with them in the evening any thing in the line of Bill-Heads, Cards, Circulars, Handbills, &c., &c.

Every description of work in this line can be executed in a style superior to that ever before attempted in this part of Wisconsin and equaled to that at any establishment, east or west. Those who doubt that they kind of printing can be done well in Janesville, are invited to

Test the Matter

At this establishment, and be pleasantly mistaken in holding a first class Job Printing Office, doing the best and cheapest of work, at their very doors.

Call and see Specimens, and get our Prices.

And you will be satisfied that this office is prepared to do promptly and at reasonable rates, the

VERY BEST OF PRINTING.

Consisting in part of

BOOKS,

CATALOGUES,

ADDRESSES,

HAND BILLS,

PAMPHLETS,

PROGRAMMES,

CIRCULARS,

BALL TICKETS,

LABELS,

WEDDING CARDS,

VISITING CARDS,

BUSINESS CARDS,

NOTES OF HAND,

BILL HEADS,

BY-LAWS,

POSTERS,

BANNERS,

RECEIPTS,

TICKETS,

LAW BRIEFS,

BLANKS,

LETTER HEADS,

ENVELOPES,

NOTICES,

&c., &c.

PATRONAGE IS SOLICITED.

We have in our employment a foreman whose good taste and accuracy is not excelled anywhere, or equalled by few.

THE PERSONAL ATTENTION

of one of the proprietors is also given to every job done in the office, and if an error is committed by the office the job will be reprinted without charge.

We invite the attention of our friends to our

ENTIRELY SATISFIED

in the fullest confidence that they will be

only with the manner in which their orders are

filled, and the prices charged.

Holt, Bowen & Wilcox.

NEW AND POWERFUL UPPER GRINDING MACHINES.

"DETROIT" AND "NEW YORK" PATENT.

On and after Monday May 22nd, trains leave Janesville:

Accommodation Train, for Chicago, 7:00 A. M.

Express Train, for Chicago, 8:00 A. M.

Passenger Train, for Chicago, 9:00 A. M.

Night Express, for Chicago, 11:00 P. M.

Tickets for Berlin, Beaver Dam, Portage City, Waukesha, Cross Lake, and all points north-west, via

St. Louis, St. Paul, and Chicago, 3:30 P. M., and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at 10:00 A. M. on Sunday, May 23rd, and passenger

train leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Janesville

at